

Charlotte: Friday, April 8, 1836.

THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE CAUCUS.

Republican Whig Ticket: EDWARD B. DUDLEY, for Governor. HUGH L. WHITE, for President. JOHN TYLER, for Vice-President.

The Van Buren Meeting in Lincoln. In our last number we submitted to our readers some observations on the proceedings of the meeting held in Lincoln on the 22d of February, by the friends of Mr. Van Buren; and promised to resume the subject this week. We now proceed to the fulfilment of that promise.

The subjects which engaged the attention of that meeting, are grave and interesting. To a free people they are more important than any others which relate to their political condition. And especially do they claim the most deliberate and anxious regard, when the affairs of the nation are involved in such confusion;—when its ancient and wholesome usages have been departed from, and the excitement of party is running high. That we should, in making choice of a Chief Magistrate, pay attention to our own interests, and our own secular welfare, may very conveniently be condemned by those who have objects to accomplish at variance with this practice. But it is natural—it is reasonable—and consequently, in its usual operations, it is beneficial—that every section, like every individual, should protect itself.

Now as the South a Northern man who will feel as sincerely for us as he will for his fellow-citizens of the North, and we will give him our hearty and cordial support. Such is the character, given by his friends, of Mr. Van Buren; and could we but believe it, we should forget sectional distinctions, and give place to the exercise of the "enlarged spirit" which has been so eloquently commended by the Lincoln meeting. But upon what grounds has the assurance been made, that our "Southern interests would be safe" in the case of Mr. Van Buren? The truly candid will judge of the future by the past. Inquiring, then, into Mr. Van Buren's past history, he will be astonished to find that this assurance has been made in the face of glaring proofs of a prevailing spirit hostile to all the great interests of the South.

When Mr. Van Buren was yet comparatively a young statesman, just beginning to attract attention in his native State, the question as to the admission of Missouri into the Confederacy was before Congress. In the Senate of the Legislature of New York, Mr. Van Buren voted for instructions to their Senators in Congress to oppose Missouri's admission, unless upon the condition that she would abolish slavery in her territory. Not only so; but, being an active leader among the Albany politicians, he raised, through the "Albany Argus," (then as now devoted to his interests,) the warning voice to the whole North, to "watch the progress of political power in the South"—denouncing Southern men, and deprecating the advantages acquired to that section in consequence of the institution of slavery. He was among the prominent politicians of the North who sustained the Tariff of 1824. In 1828, he was again found an active and determined friend of the same measure. Now, after all this, what do our Lincoln friends mean when they assure us that our "great Southern interests will be safe" under the administration of Mr. Van Buren? Mr. Webster himself, whose "sectional feelings" they have denounced as so much violence, did not support the Tariff until he was driven to it by Mr. Van Buren and his friends; and all that is said of the latter, might with more justice and propriety be applied to the former.

But the late letter of Mr. Van Buren, on the subject of abolition, is triumphantly pointed to, by his friends and his friends, as the moving index of his affection to the South, and of the soundness of his opinions on that most important subject. It might be well to look at what our "security" demands, however, before we subscribe to the all-sufficiency of the avowed contained in that letter, to justify our just apprehensions. The faction of Abolitionism has been growing most rapidly for two or three years past, through the instrumentality of American and foreign emissaries;—by means of false notions of humanity, and of religious fanaticism. It already embraces a large number of decided, sincere, and uncompromising abolitionists; while the whole North, on the abstract principles in which it has its source, is entirely unanimous. The evidence of their numbers and their zeal, is furnished us by the number of petitions which they have presented to Congress during the present session, for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Can we expect that a faction, actuated by so many powerful passions, will waste anything in its ardour or in its activity? and can we expect that they will find it difficult to acquire converts among a people whose general notions and prepossessions are favorable to the cause? No one, not even the Kinderhook magazine, with his smooth periods and artful sophistry, can induce the belief that this faction will not increase. But to consummate their final object, an intermediate step is most important. This is the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. The power of Congress to abolish slavery in that District, is the foundation of all their hopes in this matter. Could they only persuade a Congress who believe that they have the power, to forget the dreadful consequences which must arise from their exercise, and they have accomplished their purpose. With a faction enjoying so many advantages, and addressing so many motives to the various passions of mankind—their sympathy—their cupidity—and their sense of religious obligation—can we say that such a thing is impossible? He, then, who admits that Congress has the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, grants them all that they at present demand.—Mr. Van Buren makes this admission, most distinctly, in the letter to which we have referred.—He tells the abolitionists that Congress have the power; and all that is necessary is to persuade them to its exercise. The opinion is held, by Southern politicians generally, that Congress possesses no such power. And this opinion takes away all hope of operating on the South by means of abolition in the District of Columbia. The faction can never expect to bring the war into our own borders, should this doctrine generally prevail. And this, of course, is the opinion which any candidate for the Presidency, to whom we would give our suffrages, ought to entertain. A contrary opinion endangers our fortunes, our lives, and the perpetuity of our Union. Yet this boasted letter, brought forward at the instance of Southern men, inquiring as to this particular point, contains the doctrine in its fullest and broadest expression. Had Mr. Van Buren's opinion been different, we are sorry to say that, in his situation, he dared not avow it. The conduct of his friends in Congress, both from the North and South, prove how embarrassing is his situation in this matter. Not to offend the North, by a bold and decided course of opposition to the doctrines of the abolitionists, and at the same time not to lose his interests at the South, by a course too favorable to them, places Mr. Van Buren in a situation which calls for the exercise of his utmost sagacity and address. The letter of which his friends boast so much, was obviously written under the constraint of this perplexing position.

The state of feeling at the North demanded a concession of the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia—while Southern sentiment required at least the warmest protestations of regard to them, and against the expediency of exercising it. Mr. Van Buren has given both the one and the other. And yet, while the same thing has been done over and over again by almost every leading politician in active life, from the same section, and by most of the anti-abolition meetings at the North, Mr. Van Buren's letter is heralded pompously through the South as carrying with it new and juster views. We ought to have lived long enough to place its proper estimate on that flattery which may be derived from a source so interested in pleasing. And were it even sincere (which we will most readily grant) it can never be equal as a "security," to an opinion which denies that Congress have any power over the subject of slavery either in the States or in the District of Columbia. And as if to give Southern men new motives to his support, Judge White, on this subject as on every other, is found to be wholly with us. His past history affords every reason for the belief that, under his administration, our great Southern interests will be truly "safe"—while his present opinions, openly avowed, make that assurance doubly sure.

Between the two individuals, then, can a Southern man hesitate to which he can give his support, with the best grounded prospect of promoting his prosperity and happiness, and the perpetuity of his country's institutions? Let the honest, independent, and reflecting citizens of the South, answer.

Judge White on Abolition in the District.—Upon the appearance of the recent letter from Mr. Van Buren, on the subject of Abolition in the District of Columbia, some Whig gentlemen in Richmond, being fully aware that the object of that letter was intended to operate on the Virginia Elections, thought proper to address a communication to Judge White, eliciting his opinions on the same subject, in order that the belief of the two most prominent men now before the Southern People for the Presidency, on this to us most vital subject, might be placed side by side. Col. John B. D. Smith accordingly addressed the Judge on the subject, asking him whether he believed that Congress has the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia? and also whether, if elected to the Presidency, he would veto any bill which might be passed by Congress interfering with the right of property claimed by the slaveholders in the District? The following is the Judge's reply. It is in every respect "frank, manly," and to the point, without evasion or circumlocution. Let the People compare it with the jesuitical double-meaning letter of the Kinderhook Magazine, and draw their own conclusions as to whose Administration will be most likely to "insure safety to Southern interests."

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1836. Dear Sir: I have this moment received your favor, under date of the 15th instant. In answer to the question put to me, I say, I do not believe Congress has the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and if that body did possess the power, I think the exercise of it would be the very worst of policy. Holding these opinions, I would act upon them in any situation in which I could be placed, and for both reasons would, if called on to act, withhold my assent to any bill having in view such an object. I take the liberty of forwarding to you a pamphlet containing my sentiments on this subject. And am, most respectfully, Your obt. servant, H. L. WHITE.

John B. D. Smith, Esq.

The Contested Election between Messrs. Graham and Newland has at length been definitely acted on by the House of Representatives. The right to the contested seat has been denied to both of them, and the election seat back to the People of the District. We predicted, before it happened, that Mr. Graham would be voted out of his right to the seat which he held; but we did not anticipate that Mr. Newland would be refused possession of it; and it must be evident to all who have watched the course of the proceedings on the subject, and the vote on the question, that this latter result was as little looked for by "the party."

The following is the form of the resolution by which the Report of Committee on Elections concluded:—

"Resolved, That James Graham is not entitled to a seat in this House, and that David Newland is entitled to a seat in this House."

The very wording of this resolution, satisfies us that the Committee intended that the vote which should oust Mr. Graham, should install Mr. Newland in the vacated seat. This is further proven by the circumstance that various attempts were made to alter and amend the resolution as it came from the Committee; all of which failed. The only resource then left the friends of Mr. Graham and of justice, was to divide the resolution, so as to take separate votes upon its two propositions.—This was accordingly done, and the vote upon each will exhibit the fact that though a sufficient number of the party could be found to turn Mr. Graham out, they did not make their calculations with the requisite precision as to turning his opponent in. The first branch of the resolution, declaring that "James Graham is not entitled to a seat in this House," was agreed to by a vote of 114 to 87; and the second branch, that "David Newland is entitled to a seat in this House," was rejected by a vote of 100 to 99—one vote! A resolution was then passed, declaring the seat vacated, and referring the election back to the People.

No one can believe that "the party" deserve any credit for this result; but still we are sincerely thankful for it. With the People of the 12th Congressional District as umpires, no sane mind can have a doubt as to which of the opposing gentlemen will be decided to be "entitled to the seat." Mr. Graham we believe to have been unjustly deprived of his place; and we have no doubt he will be reinstated in it by an overwhelming majority of the freemen of the Mountain District, whenever the new election comes on.

A Day and a Night in the House.—On Saturday the 26th of March, the meeting of the House of Representatives took place as usual at 11 o'clock, and the session continued until half past four o'clock on Sunday morning, at which hour it was adjourned. The case of the Contested Election from this State was the subject under consideration—the "previous question men" having determined to stifle debate, and take the final vote on the resolution from the Committee on Elections before the adjournment. In this they were disappointed, however, and were compelled to lay the matter over to another day. (Tuesday, March 29,) when it was decided. The sketch of the proceedings on Saturday night and Sunday morning, published in the Washington papers, presents one of the most uproarious scenes that we have ever seen recorded as occurring in an assembly of intelligent and rational beings—a scene eminently disgraceful to the actors, and disgusting to reflect on. The grossest personalities were allowed in the language of members towards each other, until at length two of them, (Messrs. Bynum of this State, and Wise of Virginia,) goaded to fury by their mutual crimination and recrimination, actually rushed at each other in the House, and were only prevented from engaging in a personal rencontre by the interference of the members and the officers of the body!! After this, the friends of each of these gentlemen prevailed upon them to pledge themselves to take no further steps in the matter, and the House then adjourned, at half past four o'clock in the morning, (Sunday!) O Shame, bestow thy blush!!

Mr. Newland.—This gentleman, it is known, was allowed the privilege, by a vote of the House of Representatives, of appearing at its Bar and speaking in his own behalf in the case of the Contested Election from the 12th District. In the course of a speech made by him on one occasion, he declared himself to be a firm friend of the "powers that be." A letter from Washington states that "he gave in his adhesion so strongly to the Van Buren Party, that he can never be able again to take the field in any part of his District as a White man: this false move, the Speaker saw quickly, and tried to prevent, by calling to order for introducing foreign matter into the debate: But he had blabbed before the check came. Poor Newland, finding himself so bad a hand at tactics, took his seat, "And never word spoke more."

In putting on the collar, Mr. N. made an unfortunate move: he did not gain his end by it from the Van Buren Party in the House—and it precludes him from the remotest chance of success before the People of his District.

For the latest and only Indian News, see a preceding column. We learn "that Mrs. Cabell and Crawford, of Gen. Scott's suite, passed through Fayetteville a few days ago, on their way to Washington, and stated that they were bearers of despatches and a treaty with the Indians, by which they agreed to lay down their arms." This is the only confirmation we have of the probability of the termination of the war; while in Florida Gen. Scott seems to be making every necessary preparation to carry it on with vigor—probably with the view, however, of overawing the Indians, as well as being prepared for the worst that may happen. We can only hope that all cause for hostilities may speedily cease.

Adjournment of Congress.—On the 25th ultimo, a Joint Resolution fixing the 23d of May as the day for the adjournment of the present session of Congress, introduced into the Senate by Mr. King of Alabama, passed that body by a vote of Yeas 34, Nays 8. In announcing this fact, the National Intelligencer says:—"It was a saying of the famous Sam Patch, we believe, that 'some things can be done as well as others.' It is upon that principle, we suppose, assisted by a very natural anxiety on the part of the members to escape to their homes, that the Senate has come to the conclusion that it will be possible to get through the mass of business upon the tables of Congress within less than sixty days. Most sincerely do we wish, however, that they may be able to accomplish an object so laudable and so desirable."

A bill has passed the Legislature of Maryland, for taxing the City of Baltimore to an amount equal to the value of the property destroyed by the mobs in that City during the last Summer. The sum thus raised is to be paid over to the losers of property from that cause; and in all future cases of the sort, remuneration for the damage done by mobs is to be secured in the same way. This law has given rise to some excitement in Baltimore, which threatens to exhibit itself in acts of popular violence; but we think, upon the whole, it will be found to be the best mode of putting a stop to mob proceedings hereafter. Let each property-holder know that he will have to suffer a part of the loss on such occasions, and every one will have a motive for preventing mobs, which, if it had been felt in Baltimore last year, would have saved that city from the disgrace and the destruction which it encountered.

Among the recent re-appointments by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, we observe that of Gen. Beverly Daniel, of Raleigh, as United States Marshal for the District of North Carolina, for four years from the 4th of March last; and that of John A. Cameron, Esq., formerly of Fayetteville, as Judge of the Western District of Florida.

At the commencement of the "Medical College of the State of South Carolina," on the 16th ultimo, the Degree of M. D. was conferred on forty-six young gentlemen who had attended the lectures of that institution. During the past winter the number of students in the College was 126.

Horrible Tragedy.—A monster in human shape, by the name of Heier, residing in Union County, Indiana, recently murdered his whole family, consisting of his wife and three children! With an axe he literally cleft his wife in two, and severed the heads of the children from their bodies. He fled after the horrid perpetration, but was soon apprehended and lodged in prison.

At the last term of the Superior Court for Orange County, in this State, recently held, James Adeock was found guilty of Burglary, and sentenced to be hung on the last Saturday in May next.

The Legislature of Tennessee, at its recent session, passed a Bill for subscribing to the Stock of the contemplated Rail-Road from Cincinnati to Charleston, the sum of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The Texans have adopted a National Flag. It consists of one Star, and Stripes, with the word "Independence."

Scurrility.—The personalities of the "Standard" must be reprobated, we should think, even by those who agree with its Editor to general politics. There are several paragraphs in the last number of that paper, of the true Billingsgate order. It may be laid down as an axiom, that no man is an advocate for personalities in a newspaper, but he who, having lost delicacy of feeling himself, is reckless how he may unnecessarily drag that of others before the public.—Raleigh Register.

Small Pox—Latest News.

From the Salem Chronicle.

JEFFERSON, N. C. March 24.

Abatement of the Small Pox in Ashe.

Messrs. Editors:—Will you have the goodness to inform your numerous readers, and the public generally, that the Small Pox has entirely subsided in Ashe and Wilkes—no case at present in either county.

Travellers have nothing to fear from the malady, as no person who had it resides within five miles of either of the roads leading westward through Ashe, and a strict non-intercourse between the families lately afflicted and others, (so long as the most timid will apprehend danger,) will be rigidly observed. P. M.

From the Cheraw Gazette.

There was a report current on Friday and Saturday, which has no doubt spread in the country, that there was a case of Small Pox in Cheraw. There was no foundation for it.

We would caution our citizens against giving credit or currency to such reports, until they have first made enquiry of some member of the Board of Health. By doing so, they spread alarm in the country, and do injury to the business of the town. The public in both town and country may be assured that, if the disease should be introduced among us, the Board of Health will immediately give public notice of the fact.

We have not heard of the Small Pox continuing to spread in Marlborough District. We learn that the number of families to which it has been communicated is eight. No case of it is on or below the stage road.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

To the Public.—The Board of Health having been apprized of the currency of reports prejudicial to the interests of this community, and entirely unfounded in fact, deem it their duty distinctly to state, for the information of those concerned, that there has been no case of Small Pox or Varioloid in this town or vicinity; and they pledge themselves, that in case either of those diseases occur, an official and prompt promulgation of the fact shall be made.

By order of Board of Health. BENJN ROBINSON, President. Fayetteville, March 30, 1836.

We see it stated in the Rutherford Gazette, that the Editor has been informed "that a plot for an insurrection was discovered in Abbeville, S. C. a few weeks since." For the purpose of correcting a mistake which might create unnecessary alarm, we will state what we have recently heard on this subject, from a source which is entitled to the fullest credit. It is said that a man from Alabama came into Abbeville, and attempted to steal some Negroes. He met a negro in the road, and after some conversation, told him if he would meet him at a place which he named, and bring two or three others with him, he would make them free. The Negro went to his master, and told him the conversation which had been held, who immediately took out a warrant and had the scoundrel arrested. He confessed all that had been charged against him, and implicated some other persons. The white man is now in Jail, awaiting his trial; but bail has been tendered him, provided he can give sufficient security for his appearance at Court.—Greenville Mountaineer.

Fire in Sumterville.—Between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock on Wednesday, the 23d inst. our ears were saluted by the unwelcome and appalling cry of fire! fire! The citizens promptly attended, but in spite of every exertion, the entire range of offices in the rear of the court house were reduced to ashes; and it was with the greatest exertion that M'Lawren's hotel was saved. Several of the out buildings of Mr. M'Lawren were burned, and two outbuildings of Mr. S. A. Coleclough. The amount of property destroyed is estimated at about \$4,000, none of which was insured. The principal losers were Mr. M'Lawren and Mr. Garden.—Camden Journal.

Fire in Tuscaloosa.—On Sunday, the 13th instant, a fire occurred in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, which destroyed 8 or 10 front, together with several back buildings, in the heart of the city. Loss estimated at \$40,000, a large portion of which is insured.

Hugh M'Queen, Esq., has issued proposals to publish a new Wing paper at Chapel Hill, N. C. to be called the Columbian Repository. Mr. M'Queen is a gentleman of talents and education, and well qualified, from his converse with public life, to take charge of a public journal: we heartily wish him success.

The Van Buren Meeting.—We have read, with a degree of surprize which we did not think could be excited in our bosom by any thing that could be said by the Van Buren party, the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Van Buren meeting in this place, on the 9th instant, and emanating, as it would seem, from the pen of the Hon. Lauchlin Bethune. Of all the documents we have ever seen, we do not recollect to have met with one more reckless in its assertions, more disorganizing, more bold in its appeals to the baser passions of human nature, than this.—It is fit only for that receptacle of all that is unprincipled and vile, the Globe.—Fayetteville Observer.

The great national monument to Washington, which it is proposed to erect in Washington city, will be six hundred and forty feet high, so as to be seen from the ocean. The subscriptions, which cannot exceed a dollar each, are every where rapidly filling up.

MARRIED.

In Person County, Mr. THOMAS ROAN, of Coawell, aged 75, to Mrs. JANE CLAY, of Person, aged 74. The latter has been married three times, which took place each time in the month of March.

DIED.

In this County, on the 2d instant, Mrs. SARAH HUTCHISON, wife of Mr. James Hutchison, in the 54th year of her age.

In Rutherfordton, on the 18th March, ALANSON W. MOORE, Esq. Mr. Moore had, within a few years, commenced his professional career as a member of the Bar, with prospects of brilliant success. His native county had honored him in his early commencement with a seat in the House of Commons, and more recently with one in the Senate of the Legislature of the State. Highly-minded, chivalric, and honorable, he had attached to himself the kindest affections of all his professional brethren, and of the community in which he lived; and talented, as he was, he commanded the respect of all. He is gone, "and the places that once knew him, know him now no more forever!" but the numerous virtues which adorned and ennobled his character, will long live in the remembrance of those by whom he was known.

In Alexandria, D. C., at the residence of her father, Anthony C. Cazenove, Esq., on the 23d ult., after a long and painful illness, which she bore with the resignation of a true Christian, Mrs. CHARLOTTE B. SHEPARD, consort of the Hon. Wm. B. Shepard, of North Carolina, in the 24th year of her age.

In New York, on 17th March, JOHN LANG, Esq., Senior Editor of the "New York Gazette," in the 67th year of his age. Mr. Lang had been connected with the Gazette nearly half a century, and was justly entitled to the name of "the father of his profession," being the oldest newspaper editor in the city.

For stern integrity of character, and moral worth, he had perhaps no superior, and his cheerfulness and benevolence of mind, and suavity of manners, won him the esteem of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.—Mercantile Adr.



To the Whigs of Mecklenburg County!

THE Whigs of Mecklenburg County are respectfully requested to meet at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on Tuesday of April County Court, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons as Candidates to represent the County of Mecklenburg in the Senate and House of Commons of the next General Assembly of the State. A full attendance of the real Whigs of Old Mecklenburg is particularly requested.

WM. ALEXANDER, JAS. M. BLACK, THOS. ALEXANDER, WM. LUCKY, THOS. WINCHESTER, THOS. DOWNS, WM. DAVIDSON, ISAAC FRAZIER, R. M. COCHRAN, JOHN GARDNER, ALEX. CALDWELL, R. G. HOWARD, JNO. STITT, Junr., F. L. SMITH, ALLEN HERRON, JAMES SMITH, SOLOMON REID, JAMES KNOX, JOHN CALDWELL, LARD HARRIS, WM. J. ALEXANDER.

Sale of Town Lots.

ON Saturday the 23d instant, the Commissioners of the Town of Charlotte will expose to public sale, a number of vacant lots, belonging to the Corporation. A reasonable credit will be given.

By order of the Board of Commissioners. JAS. T. ASBURY, Ch'n. April 4th, 1836. ts

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Postoffice at Charlotte, on the 1st of April, 1836.

- A—Isabella Alexander, Henry Armes, W. L. Alexander, Thos. W. Alexander, Edwin Alexander, Cyrus A. Allen.
- B—Absalom Black, George Baker, Wm. Barton, O. Bartlett, Jos. Byers, Rachel Bell, John C. Barr.
- C—David Chambers, Alex. Cooper, Jno. Caruthers, J. C. Caldwell, Henry Casper.
- D—H. M. Dewese, Thos. Douglass.
- E—Charles Elms, Caleb Erwin.
- F—Jahou Fox, Andrew Flaniken, David Flaniken, Miss Sarah Frier, Mrs. Minty Flinn.
- G—Amasa Gillet, John R. Grennell, Robert C. Grier, Jas. C. Griffith.
- H—Alley Harrison, Jno. Helms, Jos. Honeycutt, Jno. Hipp, Abel Hux, Jno. Hodge, Jno. Henderson, William D. Hall, Conrad Hance, Hagius & Tuttle.
- I—Martin Icehour.
- K—Mary Kerc.
- L—Josiah Lewis, Jas. Latta, Jno. K. Lawwell, Jean Lemmond, Mrs. Cath. Lewis, Wm. Londrigan, Jno. Lowe.
- M—Zebulon Morris, James Matthews, John Mitchell, Wm. McKelvey, Jas. Latta, John Means, Mrs. Sarah S. Morgan, Wm. Miller, Jno. Miller, Ben. F. Masters, Cyrus McClure, John J. McIntyre, Milton McGahery.
- N—Wm. C. Neely, Sam. Newland.
- O—Marinda Osburn, Thomas Ounby, Nathan Orr.
- P—Wm. Potts, Zephaniah Plumer, Andrew J. Pruett, Stephen Petise, Almon Pratt, Sarah S. Peoples, John C. Pharr, Miss Milly Pool.
- R—Sarah Richardson, Andrew Ryburn, Jack Robinson.
- S—Alfred A. Sharpe, Jacob Showman, James Stephens, Berry Stuart, Edward Stephens, Amos Steel, Sam. H. Smith, Henry Speck, Susannah Shelby, Thos. Seney, H. Shipworth.
- W—Moses Wiley, Margaret T. Welch, Wm. Wilson, Susan E. Wallace, Mr. Wilson.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up, by the Subscriber, on Friday last, a young bay FILLY, three or four years old, which the owner can have by proving properly, paying expenses, &c.

THO. L. HUTCHISON. Elysian Grove, April 6, 1836. 3w

A RIDING HORSE,

With or without Saddle, Bridle, &c., for sale cheap, at the Charlotte Hotel.